

RURAL DISTRICT OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1963



David J. Jones

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RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present to you the Report on the health of the inhabitants of the Rural District and the environmental conditions pertaining during 1963.

Study of the vital statistics shows again increased population, 23,700 as against 23,100 in 1962, an increase of 600. During 1962 and 1963 the estimated population increased by 1,130, which is more than half the increase from 1953 to 1963. Live births increased from 392 in 1962 to 435 in 1963 which is the highest ever recorded figure in the Rural District. Deaths registered totalled 225, which is the highest total since 1929, and the rate of 12.24 per thousand population, the highest since 1944. Viewed in isolation, this appears a sad story, but when the figure is broken down it can be seen that 90 of these deaths were of persons aged seventy-five years and over. Analysing the causes of death, 121 were due to vascular and circulatory conditions in various sites in the body, and 33 due to cancer in its many forms. Of the cancer deaths, 10 were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus (8 male and 2 female) of which 4 were between the ages of forty-five and fifty-five. Leukaemia accounted for 2 deaths, one in the age group twenty-five to thirty-five years, the other in the fifty-five to sixty-five years group. It must be pointed out that there were 7 deaths from motor vehicle accidents, 3 of which were in the age group five to twenty-five. The only communicable diseases to occur in any significant numbers were measles and sonne dysentery, but of greater consequence, in spite of there being but one case, was the occurrence of typhoid fever.

The case of typhoid fever occurred in a young married woman, and was one of a large number of cases following a ski-ing holiday in Switzerland during the second half of February. The case was discovered in the course of following up members of the ski-ing party, one of the members of which had been diagnosed as typhoid fever in a London hospital. The lady in the Rural District was unwell following her return from Switzerland, and was running a temperature for which no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming. Tests had been made and their results were awaited when information regarding the London case was received. The tests later confirmed typhoid fever. In the following months careful supervision of the contacts of the case was maintained, in addition to which a succession of sewer swabs were taken from the inspection chamber of the house sewage system, and also from the point of entry to the sewage collecting tank serving the whole village. As the village sewage system, after minimal settlement, entered a water course which was very accessible to children, it was extremely important that such tests should be made, but a series taken at least monthly to the end of 1963 proved negative.

One hundred and eighty-four cases of measles were notified, of which 103 occurred in the 4-9 age group, and were spread over the period January to June. Sonne dysentery, of which there were 60 cases notified, occurred in March and April, and all were confirmed bacteriologically. Almost fifty per cent of the cases were in the 5-13 age group. The heads of schools in the area

co-operated to the full in the maintenance of the highest standards of hygiene, both personal and environmental, and this assistance must aid in keeping the infection rate at a low level. Parents, too, diligently followed similar instructions in their homes.

Considerable investigation was necessary in following up in the Shilton and Ansty parish the contacts of a case of paralytic poliomyelitis which occurred in Rugby Borough, and although one of these contacts was admitted to hospital for investigation appropriate tests ruled out poliomyelitis.

Education of the public in general, and school children in particular, is an extremely important aspect of infectious disease prevention, and by such means, via doctors, public health inspectors, and nurses, we endeavour to create an attitude of mind in the young and not so young that any practices liable to cause the spread of an infective process should be abhorrent to them. With regard to gastro-intestinal infections and their spread, all schools in the area now have satisfactory washing facilities and use disposable towels. The standard of lavatory accommodation is generally good, and all these factors tend to train the young mind that such conveniences and practices are normal, not a luxury for the urban dwellers. All council houses have this high standard of amenity so that school teaching in hygiene can be automatically followed at home, with the assistance of all parents.

The housing problem of the district does not give the impression of being so intense as in past years. Slum clearance continued, but at a steady pace, with which new house building could reasonably cope. What must be borne in mind, I think, is that the number of births (mentioned earlier) continues to rise, the age of parenthood in a large number of cases is in the "teens", and the question of housing provision will be one to be answered by the local authority. Although the amount of private building seems endless (houses sold before they are half completed) I feel certain that the demand for council housing may increase in the next few years; and this will be governed purely by economics, the price of private housing being too high for the young married couples to consider. Reverting to slum clearance, it is good to see the gradual disappearance of Birdingbury Camp and its temporary dwellings.

Environmental amenities—water supply, sewage disposal, and refuse collection and disposal, were maintained at a satisfactory level under the supervision of the Rugby Joint Water Board and our own Engineer and Surveyor. One facet of household amenity, which in some villages is becoming a problem, is sewage disposal. A number of our rural villages, having no modern sewage disposal arrangements, are increasing their numbers of houses, and I feel that unless this is halted until adequate arrangements are forthcoming, nuisance, followed by complaint, will be the result. The land in most of the villages where there is a satisfactory "fall" has been used long ago, but many houses are being built at the lowest point of the drainage area, cesspools or septic tanks being installed. Unless these are emptied regularly and frequently, trouble must arise. With regard to the septic tank with subterranean drainage, the excessively high water table for at least half the year creates a problem for the householder, which is only

completely rectified by the fall in the water table for the other six months. Some members of the Council will have seen this happen in their own parishes and others may have experience of it in houses in which they have lived. The isolated house in these circumstances can overcome these difficulties by control of the amount of water etc., entering the system and later leaving it to enter the soil, but the larger groups of houses being erected, which are fitted with the maximum amount of modern labour-saving equipment (requiring volumes of water) discharge much larger quantities of water from their separate systems, maintaining the water table at a high level for the greater part of the year. Permission for building houses under such circumstances should be withheld until adequate sewerage and sewage disposal are available. The reason for stating this opinion is purely that many of the urban dwellers who build houses in the smaller villages of a rural area do not foresee the problems of sewage disposal from septic tanks under conditions which I have described.

Personal health services provided by the County Council under the National Health Service Act were maintained at a high level, thanks to the loyal service and co-operation of the many health visitors, nurses and midwives (and the combinations of these services in one person). Additional services have been provided during 1963 with the assistance of grants from the County Council and the Rural District, the voluntary aid given by the Women's Voluntary Service, and the preparation and cooking of meals by the School Meals Service personnel. "Meals on Wheels" has operated since October 1963 in the villages of Wolston, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Bretford, Brandon and Binley, on two days per week, and has been much appreciated. In addition, a chiropody service has started in Brinklow, organised by voluntary workers, with financial assistance from the County Council. It is hoped that gradually these services can be extended but, with regard to meals provision, this depends on the availability of meals in the respective parishes, and personnel to deliver them. However, much is being learned from the first scheme which can be applied in the future to other parts of the district.

Overall, the health of the inhabitants in the district in 1963 was satisfactory; the environmental services and amenities continued to expand. In all the work involved in the department, I am indebted to Mr. Beeby and all members of the Health Department for the fullest and most loyal co-operation, and to Mr. Beeby also for his contributions to the relevant sections of the Report on environmental health services. My thanks also to the Chairman and members of the Committee for their wholehearted support.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID J. JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

THE LAWN,
NEWBOLD ROAD,
RUGBY.

October, 1964.

RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1963/64

Chairman of the Council: Mr. T. F. Duffin, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. L. N. Anderton.

Clerk of the Council: Mr. H. A. Wilde.

Members of the Public Health Committee:

Mr. A. Greenwood (Chairman); Mrs. L. Ward (Vice-Chairman); Mrs. M. Ashman; Mrs. M. Cunningham; Mrs. B. P. W. Johnston; Mrs. S. D. E. Nicholas; Mrs. A. Tew; Messrs. R. S. Bevin; S. G. Chivers; E. Cullen; J. Cummins; L. Fenley; E. T. Gilks; T. W. Galliford; W. H. Harrison; A. J. Harvey; H. J. Miller; A. R. Pemberton, J.P.; C. W. Reay; J. Reynolds; P. J. Round; R. F. W. Rucker; A. Smith; W. F. Sutton; H. W. Tyler; E. W. Webb; F. Whitby; C. W. Williams; and A. V. Wright.

Mr. S. H. Howard, a long serving member of the Public Health Committee, died towards the end of the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

David J. Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

also holds appointments of:

Medical Officer of Health, Rugby Municipal Borough.

Area Medical Officer, Warwickshire County Council.

Divisional School Medical Officer, Warwickshire County Council.

Senior Public Health Inspector:

E. V. Beeby, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

A. P. Allen, M.A.P.H.I.

Technical Assistant:

L. I. Harvey.

Clerks:

Mrs. M. Newbold.

Miss L. H. Flack.

Rodent Officers:

H. F. Cope.

J. G. Allsop.

Engineer and Surveyor:

D. G. McVinnie, M.I.Mun.E., A.M.T.P.I.

Deputy Engineer and Surveyor:

F. M. Cannings, A.M.I.Mun.E.


Public Analysts:

Coventry City Analyst, Shortley Road, Coventry.

Public Health Laboratory Service, Coventry.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1963

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 yr.	Age in Years									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75+	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Syphilitic disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
4. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Whooping cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Meningococcal infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Acute poliomyelitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	—	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	4	
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
16. Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	4	
	F	20	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	7	11	
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	6	3	
	F	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	
20. Other heart disease	M	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	3	
	F	23	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	17	
21. Other circulatory disease	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
22. Influenza	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23. Pneumonia	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	
	F	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	
24. Bronchitis	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31. Congenital malformations	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	M	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	F	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	
34. All other accidents	M	7	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	F	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
35. Suicide	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
36. Homicide and operations or war	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total all causes	M	110	3	—	1	1	5	2	6	12	21	28	31	
	F	115	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	6	16	21	59	



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SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL STATISTICS—1963

Area (in acres)	80,631
Population (estimated Mid. 1963)	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,700
Rateable value (1st April, 1963)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£745,387
Product of a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,310

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i> per 1,000 of the estimated population
Legitimate	218	195	413	
Illegitimate	11	11	22	
	229	206	435	18.35

Adjusted Birth Rate

17.99

Still Births

				Rate per 1,000 estimated population.
Legitimate	2	2	4	0.21
Illegitimate	1	—	1	Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.
	3	2	5	11.36

Deaths (all causes)

				<i>Death Rate</i> per 1,000 of the estimated population
	110	115	225	9.49

Adjusted Death Rate

12.24

Deaths from Puerperal Causes — Nil

Infant Mortality

				Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
Legitimate	1	6	7	16.09
Illegitimate	2	—	2	4.60
	3	6	9	20.69

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)

33

Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea

1

Measles

Nil

Whooping Cough

Nil

In order to provide accurate comparisons of birth and death rates in different parts of the country, comparability factors are supplied to each area by the Registrar-General. These factors, which take into consideration the varying age and sex distribution of the population throughout England and Wales, are applied to the local figures to give the adjusted birth and death rates shown opposite. The factors for this district were 1.29 for deaths and 0.98 for births.

Population

The population of the district at the 30th June, 1963, was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 23,700. This is an increase of 600 over the figure for 1962 and the largest annual increase for six years. The natural increase, that is the excess of births over deaths, was 210.

Births

The total number of live births was 435, which was 44 more than in the previous year and the highest number ever recorded. The birth rate of 17.99 per thousand population was, however, somewhat lower than the peak years of 1946-47, due to an alteration in the comparability factor. Illegitimate live births fell by three to 22, representing 5.06% of the total live births.

Comparative rates for the district, Warwickshire and England and Wales for the years 1959-1963 are given in the following table:—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Rugby Rural District	18.97	18.06	18.08	16.97	17.99
Warwickshire	17.63	17.76	17.63	17.76	
England and Wales	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2

Still Births

There were 5 still births in 1963, three less than the previous year, and the rate of 11.36 per thousand total births compares very favourably with the figure of 17.3 for England and Wales as a whole. The still birth rates for the past five years have been as follows:—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Rugby Rural District	34.56	21.84	19.23	17.32	11.36
Warwickshire	17.70	17.51	16.41	18.05	
England and Wales	21.0	19.8	19.1	18.1	17.2

Of the 440 total births in the district, 192 took place at home and 248 in hospitals or maternity homes.

Deaths

As stated earlier in this report, the total number of deaths assigned to the district for 1963 was 225, the highest number for thirty-five years, giving an adjusted death rate of 12.24 per thousand population, only fractionally higher than the national rate. Of the 33 cancer deaths, almost one third were attributable to cancer of the lung and bronchus. Heart and circulatory diseases amounted to 53.8% of the total deaths, and diseases of the respiratory system 12.4%.

Comparative rates for the past five years are given below:—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Rugby Rural District (No. of deaths)	10.72 (188)	10.16 (180)	10.72 (192)	10.04 (184)	12.24 (225)
Warwickshire	11.50	11.41	11.51	11.66	
England and Wales	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2

Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths were recorded during the year.

Infant Mortality

The number of infant deaths recorded was 9, an increase of one over the 1962 figure, giving a mortality rate of 20.69 per thousand live births, compared with a rate of 21.1 for England and Wales.

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Rugby Rural District	14.32	14.89	12.25	20.41	20.69
Warwickshire	19.45	19.47	17.39	17.05	
England and Wales	22.2	21.9	21.6	21.4	21.1

Neo Natal and Perinatal Mortality

Of the nine infants mentioned above, seven died within twenty-eight days of birth, giving a neo natal mortality rate of 16.09 per thousand live births, compared with 15.3 in 1962, and a national rate of 14.2.

The perinatal mortality rate (which includes still births in addition to deaths of infants under one week of age) was 22.9 per thousand total births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 29.3.

CAUSES OF DEATH 1963

Children under one year of age

Cause of Death	Age in weeks					Total
	1	2	3	4	5-52	
1. Congenital Malformations	1	—	—	—	—	1
2. Diseases of early infancy:						
(a) Intracranial and spinal injury at birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other birth injury	1	—	—	—	—	1
(c) Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	1
(d) Prematurity	2	—	—	—	—	2
(e) Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	1
4. Gastro enteritis	—	—	1	—	—	1
5. Other	1	—	—	—	1	2
Totals	6	—	1	—	2	9

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Services

The facilities available at the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry, were utilised throughout the year for the bacteriological examination of food, ice-cream, milk and water samples, and of specimens taken in connection with cases of notifiable diseases. The Laboratory, administered by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health, is situated at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry, and is under the direction of Dr. J. E. M. Whitehead. I am indebted to Dr. Whitehead and his staff for their co-operation with the Department at all times.

Local Health Authority Services

With the exception of Ambulance and Mental Health the services provided under the National Health Service Acts by the Warwickshire County Council as the local Health Authority, are administered locally on a day to day basis. Rugby Borough and Rugby Rural District combine to form the Eastern Area of the county for this purpose. Brief details of the services available in the whole area are given below:—

Domiciliary Nursing Service

The nursing staff work under the direction of the Area Nursing Officer and in conjunction with family doctors to provide a comprehensive nursing service in domiciliary midwifery, general nursing and health visiting. At the time of writing this report the nursing staff in the Rural District consists of the Area Nursing Officer, a Deputy Area Nursing Officer, 2 District Nurses, 3 District Nurse/Midwives, 2 Health Visitors, 6 generalised nurses who undertake midwifery, nursing and health visiting within a prescribed district, together with a number of part-time nurses.

The names, addresses and telephone numbers of the various nurses are given below:—

<i>Area Nursing Officer</i>	<i>Tel. Nos.</i>
Miss E. M. Lloyd 36 Belmont Road, Rugby	Rugby 2883

<i>Deputy Area Nursing Officer</i>	
Miss M. J. Thomas 48 Bromwich Road, Rugby	Rugby 5435

<i>Health Visitors</i>	
Miss K. M. Burrell 8 Avon Street, Clifton-on-Dunsmore, Nr. Rugby	
Miss B. Jaques The Cottage, School Yard, Brandon, Nr. Coventry	Wolston 536

<i>District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors</i>	
Miss K. D. Geal 36a Lutterworth Rd., Pailton, Nr. Rugby	Pailton 444
Miss L. Green Croft House, Bulkington Road, Wolvey, Nr. Hinckley	Wolvey 278
Miss F. M. Hood Nurse's Flat, Main Street, Birdingbury, Nr. Rugby	Marton 451
Miss A. Manning Tilburstow, Spring Road, Barnacle, Coventry.	Walsgrave-on-Sowe 3859

Miss E. M. Mason	36 Lutterworth Road, Pailton, Nr. Rugby	Pailton 442
Miss H. Taylor	Nurse's Flat, Main Street, Birdingbury, Nr. Rugby	Marton 224

District Nurses

Mrs. S. Clarke	69 Rugby Road, Clifton-on-Dunsmore, Nr. Rugby	Rugby 2821
Mrs. C. Loman	99 Pytchley Road, Rugby	

District Nurse/Midwives

Miss P. Hicks	Nurse's House, Chapel Street, Long Lawford	Rugby 3574
Mrs. H. Owen	90 Coventry Road, Dunchurch	Dunchurch 328
Miss H. Slater	27 Paddocks Close, Wolston, Nr. Coventry	Wolston 516

Nursing Messages may be sent direct to the nurse concerned, or to the Area Nursing Officer at the Health Department, The Lawn, Newbold Road, Rugby.

In co-operation with the Madame Curie Foundation a day and night nursing service for cancer patients is being established, but the number of nurses recruited for this purpose is still limited. Applications for assistance in these cases should be made to the Area Nursing Officer.

Complementary to the nursing services is the "night sitter" service for patients living alone with no one to care for them.

Domestic Help

This service, to provide domestic help in cases of illness, during the period of confinement at home and for the aged and infirm who are unable to manage their own domestic work, continues to expand each year.

Under the supervision of the Domestic Help Organiser 78 part-time Domestic Helps are employed.

The standard charge for this service is at present 4/4½d. per hour, but any applicant may apply for a reduction. In such cases an assessment is made of the patients' financial circumstances in accordance with the scale adopted by the County Council.

All applications for assistance should be sent to the Domestic Help Organiser, at the Health Department.

Centres and Clinics

Child Welfare Centres, Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics and the School Health Services are staffed by medical officers and nurses employed by the County Council, and at the Welfare Centres assistance is given by voluntary workers.

The following Centres are held :—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>When held</i>
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	Temple Street Clinic, Rugby	Wednesday afternoons
Child Welfare Centres		
Binley	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month
Brinklow	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	Townsend Memorial Hall	2nd Thursday in each month
Dunchurch	Women's Institute Hall	2nd and 4th Thursday in each month
Long Lawford	Memorial Club	Every Tuesday
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Thursday in each month
Wolston	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Thursday in each month
Wolvey	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month

At the Brinklow, Dunchurch, Long Lawford, Stretton-on-Dunsmore and Wolvey centres, transport is provided to bring mothers and babies from the surrounding villages.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

A wide range of nursing equipment, wheel chairs, walking aids, etc., are available on free loan to patients during illness or convalescence. Such articles are usually issued at the request of the medical practitioner or nurse in attendance.

Some items of equipment (particularly wheel chairs) required on long term or permanent loan can be obtained through the County Welfare Department and, in certain cases, through the Ministry of Health.

Another aspect of the After-Care Service is the arrangement of periods of convalescence following illness. Applications must be accompanied by a certificate from the patient's medical practitioner. Patients are normally required to contribute towards the cost of their convalescence in accordance with an assessment of their financial circumstances, but there is no charge for the provision of convalescence for school children. For those patients requiring convalescence following hospital treatment, arrangements are normally made by the Hospital Almoners through the National Health Service.

The scheme for the provision of chiropody treatment continued to expand. This service, although mainly for those people of pensionable age, is also available for the registered physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Patients are allowed up to four treatments per year by a chiropodist on the Council's approved list, at a cost of 2/6d. per treatment. Those patients in receipt of national assistance grants are allowed treatment free of charge.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance depot for this area is situated at Temple Street, Rugby, (telephone number Rugby 3445) and, except in cases of emergency, all requests for ambulance or sitting case transport must be made through a medical practitioner or hospital.

Mental Health Service

This service is administered from Warwick, but there is a Senior Mental Welfare Officer in each area. The officer for Rugby is Mr. K. G. Codling and he may be contacted at the Health Department.

The Junior Training Centre on the site near Merrtons Playing Fields has been completed and is now open.

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951

One case arose during the year when it was necessary to utilise the authority granted by the Council under this Act to secure the removal of a patient to hospital

The patient, an elderly lady, had been seriously ill for some time, was not responding to treatment, and was unwilling to take her doctor's advice that hospital treatment was essential. After a number of visits and due consideration, I enlisted the aid of one of the local Magistrates to complete the necessary formalities for her removal under the emergency procedure. Unfortunately the patient's condition deteriorated and she died three weeks after her admission to hospital.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Mains water is supplied to this Council's area by the Coventry Corporation Water Undertaking, the Rugby Joint Water Board, the North East Warwickshire Water Board and the Leicester Water Department who supply a few isolated properties in the Stretton Baskerville area. According to the figures supplied by these undertakings the approximate amounts received from each of these sources during the year were as follows:—

Rugby Joint Water Board	...	...	258,055,000 gallons
Coventry Corporation	...	...	187,234,000 „
North East Warwickshire Water Board...			26,199,000 „
Leicester Water Department	...	...	1,569,000 „

Details of samples taken from terminal points on the mains and submitted monthly for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry are given below. Samples from the North East Warwickshire Water Board's supply to Barnacle and Shilton and from the Coventry Corporation's supplies are taken by the respective Water Undertakings who inform us of the results.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>	<i>Unsafe</i>
Mains Supplies	99	96	1	—
Private Supplies	17	6	5	8
Swimming Pool	8	8	—	—
Totals:	124	110	6	8

HOUSES NOW CONNECTED TO THE WATER MAINS

	<i>Population</i>	<i>No. of houses</i>	<i>No. of houses with water mains</i>
Ansty	250	70	68
Binley Woods	1450	531	508
Birdingbury	230	74	69
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	280	83	89
Brandon & Bretford	550	185	171
Brinklow	1120	360	359
Burton Hastings	200	64	50
Church Lawford	470	112	142
Churchover	600	102	89
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	1150	381	366
Coombe Fields	240	51	7
Copston Magna	60	16	14
Cosford	30	7	4
Dunchurch	1860	546	443
Easehall	160	38	35
Frankton	320	98	65
Grandborough	330	92	86
Harborough Magna	400	111	97
Kings Newnham	100	30	19
Leamington Hastings	390	119	117
Long Lawford	2890	743	655
Marton	430	146	126
Monks Kirby	400	110	85
Newton & Biggin	270	87	67
Pailton	440	139	121
Princethorpe	470	104	94
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	1360	286	270
Shilton	730	242	233
Stretton Baskerville	50	17	16
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	960	316	293
Stretton-under-Fosse	380	71	61
Thurlaston	270	82	65
Wibtoft	50	16	12
Willey	90	26	22
Willoughby	300	95	91
Withybrook	280	75	61
Wolfhampcote	200	61	46
Wolston	1490	489	489
Wolvey	1850*	353	262
*Inc. H.M.F.			

EXISTING SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL ARRANGEMENTS.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Type of existing sewage disposal</i>	<i>Proposed Schemes</i>
Ansty	Highway and foul drains now separated.	Work completed. (Ansty and Shilton).
Binley Woods	Foul drainage pumped to Coventry City sewers.	
Birdingbury	About one third of Binley Woods Estate served by new sewers.	
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	Drains into inadequate tanks and overflows into ditches.	
Brandon & Bretford	Drains into inadequate tanks and overflows into ditches.	
Brinklow	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	Tenders invited. Consulting Engineers instructed to prepare scheme (Burton Hastings and Wolvey).
Burton Hastings	Part sewerred into inadequate tanks and overflows into ditches.	
Church Lawford	Combined highway and foul drains into ditches.	
Churchover	Combined highway and foul drains into ditches.	
Clifton-upon-Dunsmore	Highway and foul drains now separated. Foul drainage pumped to Rugby Corporation sewers.	
Coombe Fields	Cesspools and ditches.	Scheme prepared by Consulting Engineers (Dunchurch & Thurlaston).
Copston Magna	Cesspools and ditches.	
Cosford	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Dunchurch	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Easehall	Part to tanks and filters; other part to inadequate tank and land treatment. Some parts cesspools.	
Frankton	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Grandborough	Highway and foul drains now separated. Existing disposal works overhauled and enlarged.	
Harborough Magna	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Kings Newnham	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.	
Leamington Hastings	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.	
Little Lawford	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Long Lawford	Cesspools and ditches.	
Marton	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
Monks Kirby	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches and rivers.	
Newton & Biggin	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.	
Pailton	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.	Consulting Engineers preparing a scheme for Monks Kirby, Pailton & Stretton-under-Fosse.
Princethorpe	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.	
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Shilton	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
Stretton Baskerville	Highway and foul drains now separated. Foul drainage pumped to Coventry City sewers.	
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	Cesspools and ditches.	Work completed. (Anstey & Shilton).
Stretton-under-Fosse	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
Thurlaston	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
Wibtoft	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Willey	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Willoughby	Highway and foul drains now separated. Existing disposal works overhauled and enlarged.	Consulting Engineers preparing a scheme for Monks Kirby, Pailton & Stretton-under-Fosse. Scheme prepared by Consulting Engineers (Dunchurch & Thurlaston).
Withybrook	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Wolston	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Wolvey	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
		Consulting Engineers instructed to prepare scheme (Burton Hastings and Wolvey).

Drainage and Sewerage

Details of existing sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements, together with the position regarding new schemes, are given on a separate page.

Four pail closets were converted to water closets under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936 in addition to which a considerable number of these conversions were carried out under the standard improvement grants scheme.

1,314 drainage visits were made, a large proportion of which were in connection with new sewerage schemes.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Since April 1946 the whole of the district has, with only a few exceptions, received a weekly collection. The council operate by direct labour a fleet of eight modern refuse collection vehicles, disposal being by means of controlled tipping. Approximately eight acres of land in the centre of the area are owned by the Council and receive the bulk of the refuse, but subsidiary tips are rented for convenience in other parts of the district. The Council own and operate a Fordson tractor with appropriate equipment to level and soil over the tips.

An area of about one and a half acres was obtained on lease for a refuse tip at Newton to replace the tip at Clifton which was closed down during the year having been filled to capacity.

Watercourses

Although the pollution of ditches and water courses is gradually being reduced as new sewerage schemes are completed, a lot of problems still arise and satisfactory solutions are rarely easy to find.

It is, however, essential to ensure that where sewage disposal arrangements are inadequate, existing conditions are not aggravated by new development.

Swimming Pools

Eight samples were taken from the swimming pool at Ryton during the season, all of which were satisfactory.

Caravan Sites

The 52 standings on the Council's site at Long Lawford were all occupied at the end of the year. Licences have also been issued for private sites as given below and for 15 individual caravans.

<i>Location of Site</i>	<i>No. of Caravans Authorised</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Fair View, Princethorpe	60	
Mount Pleasant, Church Lawford	29	
Avon View, Oxford Rd., Ryton-on-Dunsmore	23	
The Blue Boar, London Road A.45, Dunchurch.	12	

The position with regard to caravans can be considered as reasonably satisfactory, although a watchful eye needs to be kept for the occasional caravan that moves on to an unlicensed site.

Rodent Control

Two full-time Rodent Officers are employed and advice given to rate-payers free of charge, although a charge is made on a materials and labour basis to both householders and occupiers of business premises if the Council carries out treatment. The Rodent Officers also treat the Council's refuse tips, sewers and sewage disposal works.

The contract service continues to operate successfully, thanks to the efforts of the Rodent Officers, and at the end of the year contracts valued at more than £1,000 had been entered into.

Details of work carried out are given below:—

	<i>Com- plaints</i>	<i>Inspections & Visits</i>	<i>Treat- ments</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>		<i>Notices Complied With</i>
				<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	
Business Premises	5	266	225	—	—	—
Dwelling Houses	40	118	49	—	—	—
Farms	11	1173	959	—	2	1
Refuse Tips	—	256	158	—	—	—
Schools	3	3	3	—	—	—
Sewers	—	81	41	—	—	—
Sewer Outfalls & S.D. Works	—	550	138	—	—	—
Watercourses	—	33	7	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	12	189	54	—	2	—
Totals	71	2669	1634	—	4	1

The destruction of wasps' nests is given as a free service when the Rodent Officers have sufficient time to carry out the work without disruption to their other duties. 14 nests were destroyed during the year.

In exceptional circumstances, treatment is also carried out for moles and 9 such treatments were undertaken in 1963.

Insect Infestations

Treatment was carried out for 3 infestations of ants, 3 fly infestations and 3 infestations of cockroaches.

Canal Boats

No inspections were carried out during the year.

Shops Act, 1950

At the request of the County Council delegation of powers was accepted under Section 73(2) and Section 38(3)(4)(5) relating to lighting, washing facilities, and facilities for taking meals. One contravention was found during the inspections carried out for these purposes.

Other matters relating to food shops are dealt with under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Petroleum Installations

There are 94 premises within the area at which petroleum spirit and/or petroleum mixtures are stored, nearly half of which are filling stations. The remainder includes a few factories, but consists mainly of small private installations with hand operated pumps and where very few complications arise from associated electrical apparatus.

There were 2 new installations of tanks and pumps during the year.
 An analysis of licences issued is given below:

<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Petroleum Spirit</i>	<i>Petroleum Mixture</i>	<i>Total</i>
Not exceeding 100	1	5	6
Exceeding 100 not exceeding 500	47	2	49
„ 500 „ „ 1,000	10	—	10
„ 1,000 „ „ 5,000	18	—	18
„ 5,000 „ „ 10,000	11	1	12
„ 10,000 „ „ 50,000	5	—	5
„ 50,000 „ „ 100,000	—	—	—
„ 100,000	1	—	1
Totals	93	8	101

General

An analysis of inspections made and notices served under this section is given below. 282 Complaints were received, and increase of 36 on the preceding year, all of which were investigated, and appropriate action taken.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND NOTICES SERVED

	<i>Inspections and Visits</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Notices complied with</i>	
		<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Atmospheric Pollution ..	136	—	—	—	—
Accumulations	—	1	4	—	2
Ashbins	—	—	1	—	1
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—	—
Complaints	132	—	—	—	—
Drainage	1314	1	15	—	11
Factories	32	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	4	—	—	—	—
Movable Dwellings ..	58	—	2	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—	—
Petroleum	198	—	18	—	9
Refuse Collection & Disposal	30	—	—	—	—
Shops Act, 1950	14	—	1	—	1
Schools	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation:—					
Pails renewed	—	—	—	—	—
Privies abolished	—	—	—	—	—
W.C. Conversions	328	—	77	—	4
Special & Misc. Visits ..	—	—	2	—	2
Swimming Pools	9	—	—	—	—
Verminous Premises	—	—	—	—	—
Water Supplies	221	—	5	—	4
Watercourses	16	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	347	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	—	—	—	—	—
Polio Survey	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2840	2	125	—	34

N.B.—Most Notices contained many separate items.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

Details of action taken are tabulated below:—

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937, FOR THE YEAR, 1963

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspection</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	53	32	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	53	32	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	—	—	—	—

SECTION D

HOUSING

One hundred and ninety rebates amounting to £93 16s. 9*d.* per week were granted under the Rent Rebate Scheme. Forty-four families were rehoused 9 of these being from condemned property, and at the end of the year there were 422 applicants on the housing list.

Work is proceeding on the erection of 121 Council houses at Ryton-on-Dunsmore and at the end of the year a number were ready for letting although no houses had been occupied. The site works for 70 houses at Stretton-on-Dunsmore have also been completed. Twenty-nine of the houses at Ryton-on-Dunsmore and 33 at Stretton-on-Dunsmore are to be erected for sale.

Details of housing units owned by the Council are given below:—

Parish	Bungalows		Flats (2 B.R.)		Houses			Prefab. Bungalows 2 B.R.
	1 B.R.	2 B.R.	Ground Floor	First Floor	2 B.R.	3 B.R.	4 B.R.	
Ansty	2	2			9	4	1	
Birdingbury ..		2			2	12	2	
Bourton ..					2	8	2	
Brandon ..						26		
Bretford ..						14		20
Brinklow ..					4	40	2	
Burton Hastings ..		2			6	10		
Church Lawford ..						26		
Churchover ..					4	25	1	
Clifton-upon-Dunsmore ..						53		
Cosford ..						3		18
Dunchurch ..					16	82	2	
Frankton ..		2			2	16		
Grandborough ..						10		
Harborough Magna ..					6	16	6	
Leamington Hastings ..						12		
Long Lawford ..		18	16	16	142	117	15	
Marton ..					6	24	4	
Monks Kirby ..						8	1	
Newton and Biggin ..					6	20	1	
Pailton ..						22		
Princethorpe ..					10	24	4	
Ryton-on-Dunsmore ..	4				10	56	4	
Shilton ..					8	38		
Stretton-on-Dunsmore ..		4				49	5	
Wibtoft ..						4		
Willey ..						4		
Willoughby ..					2	29	1	
Withybrook ..		2			8	6	1	
Wolston ..	4	3			33	118	18	12
Wolvey ..		8			23	32	5	
TOTALS ..	10	43	16	16	299	908	75	50

In addition there are 5 maisonnettes at Long Lawford, each one consisting of business premises with a 3 bedroomed flat above.

Permanent Housing

The following figures show the number of new houses completed during 1963:—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Council houses</i>	<i>Private houses</i>
Binley	—	66
Bourton	—	3
Brandon & Bretford ..	—	8
Brinklow	—	2
Church Lawford ..	—	3
Clifton-upon-Dunsmore	—	19
Dunchurch	—	2
Easehall	—	1
Frankton	—	3
Grandborough.. ..	—	3
Harborough Magna ..	—	3
Long Lawford ..	—	6
Marton	—	4
Newton	—	2
Princethorpe	—	3
Shilton	—	4
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	—	12
Thurlaston	—	2
Willey	—	1
Willoughby	—	5
Wolfhampcote ..	—	1
Wolston	—	6
Wolvey	—	14
	<hr/> Nil <hr/>	<hr/> 173 <hr/>

Temporary Housing

Three of the converted huts at Birdingbury Camp were demolished and at the end of the year 23 huts still remained, 16 of which were empty and awaiting demolition, the other 7 still being occupied.

Housing Conditions

Work on the Slum Clearance Programme proceeded steadily during the year and in addition 211 visits and inspections were made to advise prospective house purchasers regarding the possibility of the property in which they were interested being included in the Slum Clearance Programme.

The new Council houses being erected at Stretton-on-Dunsmore and Ryton-on-Dunsmore will present an opportunity to rehouse a considerable number of persons now living in condemned property to enable these houses to be demolished.

The following table gives some details of work carried out during the year:—

Houses inspected under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	13
Number of visits for this purpose	...	...	...	81
Number of notices served—Informal	...	...	...	7
Number of notices served—Formal	...	...	...	—
Number of notices complied with—Informal	...	...	...	7
Number of notices complied with—Formal	...	...	...	—
Houses inspected under the Housing Act	...	...	...	27
Number of visits for this purpose	...	...	...	175
Number of notices served—Informal	...	...	...	5
Number of notices served—Formal	...	...	...	—
Number of notices complied with—Informal	...	...	...	3
Number of notices complied with—Formal	...	...	...	—
Houses made fit after Informal Action	...	...	...	14
Houses made fit after Formal Action (Public Health Act)	...	...	...	—
Houses made fit after Formal Action (Housing Act)	...	...	...	3
Houses represented as not capable of being made fit at a reasonable cost				21
Houses demolished	...	...	...	20
Houses upon which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	5
Number of visits to advise regarding Slum Clearance Programme	...			211
Houses inspected under the Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	1
Number of visits for this purpose	...	...	...	—

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

	<i>Estimated No. of premises*</i>	<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Notices complied with</i>	
			<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Bakehouses ..	6	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers' Shops ..	13	89	—	—	—	—
Dairies and Milk Shops	12	—	—	—	—	—
Food Manufacturing Premises	5	39	—	—	—	—
Fried & Wet Fish Shops	4	9	—	—	—	—
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	10	59	—	—	—	—
Grocers & Confectioners	85	137	—	—	—	—
Ice-cream Premises ..	59	85	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises (including Off Licences)	62	34	—	—	—	—
Meat Vans	—	3	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Food Visits	—	30	—	—	—	—
Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens	29	70	—	2	—	—
Slaughterhouses ..	1	115	—	—	—	—
Knacker's Yard ..	1	18	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	287	688	—	2	—	—

*N.B.—A number of these are combined businesses.

Meat and Food Inspection

One hundred per cent meat inspection has been maintained and the quality of this meat has been very good. The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, now places a statutory obligation on authorities to maintain 100% inspection and to follow a system of post mortem examination as defined in the Regulations. This has presented no difficulty as there is only one small slaughterhouse under the Council's jurisdiction.

The incidence of disease in the meat inspected has been very low and details are given in the following analysis:—

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:—

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed	154	—	1	625	—	—
Number inspected	154	—	1	625	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	6	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	3.9	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis. Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The actual meat and offal condemned at the slaughterhouse was:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight (in lbs.)</i>
Bovine Livers	5	56
Bovine Lungs	2	8
TOTALS	7	64

All meat condemned is stained before leaving the premises, but as the quantity is insufficient to be sent to utilisation plants for conversion it is disposed of by arrangement with the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Food condemned other than meat at the licensed Slaughterhouse is shown in the following table:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Tins</i>	<i>lbs. ozs.</i>
Chopped Pork	1	4 —
Shoulder Ham	3	11 8
Corned Mutton	1	6 —
Steak and Kidney Pies	10	5 —
Boneless Gammon Ham	3	22 14
Pressed Picnic Ham	93	93 —
Corned Beef	3	12 —
Chopped Ham	1	6 —
Processed Peas	6	7 2
TOTALS	121	167 8

Knacker's Yard

At the time of writing this report the erection of a new building at the Knacker's Yard is substantially completed but no meat processing has been carried out for some time.

Milk and Dairies

There are 20 distributors of milk and 12 dairy premises on the Register required to be kept under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Dealers and supplementary milk licences are issued by the County Council.

The programme for the specification of areas throughout England and Wales was completed in June, 1962 which means that only specially designated milk may now be sold anywhere in the country, which is a considerable achievement.

Ice-cream

There are no manufacturers within the district, the only premises registered being for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream. Two such premises were registered during the year.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The main incident of importance in the field of infectious disease was the occurrence of a case of typhoid fever, contracted in Zermatt between the 14th and 28th February, 1963. This case proved to be but one of a large outbreak, due to a faulty sewage system, and infection of a water supply. The outbreak reads almost like a story from the public annals of last century, but it brings home very forcibly the care that must be exercised constantly with the disposal of sewage, and the maintenance of a water supply, free from pathogenic organisms, that is wholesome.

The case that occurred in the area was fortunately extremely well cared for in the early stages of the disease, and diagnosed at a comparatively early stage. Early isolation in hospital was, therefore, possible. Careful supervision of all contacts within and without the family was carried out, until all persons who might have contracted the disease were cleared. This involved persons in other villages who were friends of the family, some of whom were ill at the relevant time, but extensive bacteriological tests proved negative. Apropos my remarks above regarding sewage and water supplies, a systematic bacteriological check was carried out over twelve months of the house sewers and the village sewage tank, in order to be certain that the patient, later physically fit, was not excreting the typhoid bacillus. In all this investigation Mr. Beeby and Mr. Allen were untiring in their co-operative efforts, and the co-operation and advice of Dr. Whitehead, Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, in all the investigations was invaluable, for which I was most grateful.

Contacts of a case of anterior poliomyelitis which had occurred in a neighbouring authority area provided another series of investigations, which were potentially serious, in that the state of protection of these contacts was almost non-existent. However, all investigations proved abortive, but the immunity state of all these contacts was brought up to a satisfactory level.

In the field of protection against infective diseases this was maintained at a high level in the pre-school and school child. Almost every mother, without exception, knows the value of this protection against the former killing diseases, such as diphtheria, and this is the result of continued education in health by every means available.

There are other diseases that kill, and amongst the important ones are cancer in its multifarious sites, but one site, the lung and bronchus, continues to increase over the country despite the statistical information which has been propagated of the definite association of cigarette smoking and lung and bronchial cancer. It would seem that the enjoyment of nicotine overshadows any considerations of health, and when one reflects that the tobacco tax about equals the cost of the national health service, the extent of this

“enjoyment” is apparent. Tobacco is included in the cost of living index; it would seem that it might be more correct, in part at least, to call it the “cost of dying index”. The health angle on prevention of smoking has not had much success, and it may be advantageous to use counter propaganda, especially on television, with an economic bias. On the reverse side it is only too obvious what tobacco tax means to the Treasury, and so far, despite increasing demands from the Chancellor in “tax on cigarettes”, the infernal “puff” goes on, often to a premature eternity, or a considerable degree of infirmity from bronchitis in later years. Allied to individual use of tobacco, the pollution of the atmosphere has been frequently indicted as the cause of chest ailments, and of this there can be little doubt. It may be that we shall be more successful in our efforts to remove or control air pollution than we have been in educating the public against the dangers of smoking cigarettes.

The following tables give details of the age incidence, monthly incidence and the numbers notified in each parish during 1963.

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1963.

<i>Disease</i>	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	<i>All Ages</i>
Scarlet Fever	5	1	—	—	—	6
Whooping Cough	3	—	—	—	—	3
Poliomyelitis :						
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	66	112	6	—	—	184
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	1	1	2	1	7
Dysentery	13	34	12	1	—	60
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid						
Fevers	—	—	1	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal						
Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia						
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—

**MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), 1963**

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Scarlet Fever	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	6
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Poliomyelitis:													
paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	27	27	25	17	49	31	5	3	—	—	—	—	184
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7
Dysentery	—	4	9	36	3	1	2	2	—	—	3	—	60
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	28	33	36	54	52	33	7	5	3	1	3	7	262

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN INDIVIDUAL PARISHES, 1963

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Polio-myelitis</i>		<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Typhoid</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>	<i>Meningococcal Infection</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
			<i>Paralytic</i>	<i>Non-paralytic</i>							
Ansty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Binley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9
Birdingbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brandon & Bretford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brinklow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Burton Hastings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	16
Church Lawford	—	2	—	—	3	10	—	3	1	—	19
Churchover	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
Coombe Fields	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copston Magna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dunchurch	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	8
Easehall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grandborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harborough Magna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kings Newnham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leamington Hastings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Little Lawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Lawford	5	—	—	—	2	42	—	9	—	—	58
Marton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Monks Kirby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton & Biggin	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
Pailton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Princethorpe	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	31
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11
Shilton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Stretton Baskerville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	7
Stretton-under-Fosse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurlaston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Wibtoft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Willoughby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withybrook	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolfhampcote	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Wolston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolvey	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	68	—	—	70
Total	6	3	—	—	7	60	1	184	1	—	262

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough, 1963

Vaccine	Primary Immunisation				Reinforcing injections
	Age Groups			Total	
	Under 1	1—4	5—14		
Triple Antigen D.T.P.	279	7	—	286	375
Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	—	—	—	183
Quadruple Vaccine	21	—	2	23	5
Tetanus Toxoid	—	39	117	156	—
Diph. F.T./T.A.F.	—	—	—	—	3
	300	46	119	465	566

Number of Children immunised against Diphtheria at 31st Dec., 1963

<i>Age at 31.12.63 i.e. born in</i>	<i>Under 1 year 1963</i>	<i>1—4 years 1959—1962</i>	<i>5—14 years 1949—1958</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. immunised	150	1,332	2,491	3,973

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

(Total number vaccinated up to 31st December, 1963)

Children born 1949—1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,814
Persons born 1933—1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,990
Persons born prior to 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,474
							9,278
Children who have received an additional dose of vaccine					...		2,356
							11,634

Smallpox Vaccination

No. of persons vaccinated during year						
Age at Vaccination	Under 1 year	1 year	2 — 4 years	5 — 14 years	15 or over	Total
Primary vaccination	6	169	5	4	8	192
Re-vaccination	—	—	1	4	34	39

Tuberculosis

There were seven new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year, six respiratory and one non-respiratory.

At the end of the year there were 128 cases on the register, classified as follows:—

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
79	39	4	6	83	45

The age incidence of the new cases and of deaths from the disease during 1963 are given below:—

Age G'ps.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-35	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
-45	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	—

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1963 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Mid-Year Population</i>	<i>Births</i>		<i>Deaths</i>		<i>Infant deaths</i>		<i>Tuberculosis Deaths</i>	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate adjusted</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate adjusted</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate</i>
1926	21,130	367	17.0	228	10.8	22	55	19	0.90
1927	21,290	314	14.7	249	11.7	18	57	21	0.99
1928	21,930	354	17.0	210	10.0	22	62	19	0.87
1929	21,170	354	16.8	257	12.2	16	45	15	0.71
1930	21,170	341	16.1	200	9.5	13	38	11	0.52
1931	21,950	348	15.9	189	8.6	18	52	16	0.73
1932*	18,190	316	16.5	200	10.9	15	48	8	0.44
1933	18,300	275	14.2	188	10.3	14	51	6	0.33
1934	18,210	321	17.6	197	10.8	19	59	9	0.49
1935	18,173	272	15.0	174	9.6	15	55	7	0.39
1936	18,200	322	17.7	203	11.1	17	53	8	0.44
1937	18,310	294	16.0	219	12.0	12	41	8	0.44
1938	15,570	282	17.3	194	12.0	24	85	16	1.03
1939	15,530	232	15.1	184	11.6	9	39	7	0.45
1940	16,520	209	12.6	197	11.9	12	56	9	0.54
1941	17,910	297	16.5	214	12.0	15	48	8	0.45
1942	17,560	302	17.2	179	10.2	13	43	10	0.57
1943	17,090	316	18.5	194	11.4	19	60	10	0.59
1944	17,290	355	20.6	211	12.2	10	28	9	0.52
1945	16,920	303	18.0	189	11.2	10	33	18	1.06
1946	17,150	363	21.2	193	11.2	12	33	13	0.76
1947	17,300	398	23.0	181	10.5	9	23	6	0.35
1948	18,160	331	18.23	174	9.58	15	45.32	11	0.61
1949	18,220	350	19.21	179	10.31	9	25.71	11	0.60
1950	20,230	336	17.44	205	11.35	10	29.76	10	0.50
1951	20,830	319	16.08	211	11.35	8	25.08	7	0.34
1952	21,220	344	17.02	173	9.08	9	26.16	1	0.05
1953	21,670	333	16.13	168	8.68	6	18.02	2	0.16
1954	21,610	377	18.14	182	9.60	10	26.53	—	—
1955	21,170	371	18.22	209	11.25	12	32.35	1	0.05
1956	21,930	380	18.02	203	11.30	6	15.79	1	0.05
1957	22,070	398	18.03	188	10.73	8	20.10	—	—
1958	22,400	408	18.21	183	10.38	11	26.96	—	—
1959	22,090	419	18.97	188	10.72	6	14.32	3	0.14
1960	22,320	403	18.06	180	9.16	6	14.89	—	—
1961	22,570	408	18.07	192	10.72	5	12.25	1	0.04
1962	23,100	392	16.97	184	10.04	8	20.41	1	0.04
1963	23,700	435	17.99	225	12.24	9	20.69	1	0.04

*Extension of Municipal Borough of Rugby.

The estimated population figures for 1950 and onwards include members of the Armed Forces stationed in the district.

